ALL redactions throughout this document are based on 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6), since release of this information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of the individual's personal privacy - Names and phone numbers have been removed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
September 7, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR THE ACQUISITION AND LIFE-CYCLE SUPPORT OF TRAINING DATA PRODUCTS

1. Adayana Government Group (DBA) Vertex Solutions, Inc., Falls Church, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7101); American Systems, Corp., Chantilly, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7102); The Boeing Company, St. Louis, Missouri (N61340-12-D-7103); Booz Allen Hamilton, Lexington Park, Maryland (N61340-12-D-7104); CACI-CMS Information Systems, Inc., Chantilly, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7105); CAE USA Inc., Tampa, Florida (N61340-12-D-7106); Carley Corp., Orlando, Florida (N61340-12-D-7107); Corsair Engineering, Inc., Orlando, Florida (N61340-12-D-7108); Crew Training International, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee (N61340-12-D-7109); Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7110); Delex Systems, Inc., Herndon, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7111); Dynamics Research Corp., Andover, Massachusetts (N61340-12-D-7112); Engineering and Computer Simulations, Inc., Orlando, Florida (N61340-12-D-7113); General Dynamics IT, Inc., Fairfax, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7114); ICF Inc., Fairfax, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7115); Intelligent Decision Systems, Inc., Centreville, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7116); Kratos Technology & Training Solutions, Norfolk, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7117); L3 D.P. Associates Inc., Alexandria, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7118); Lockheed Martin Global Training and Logistics, Orlando, Florida (N61340-12-D-7119); Logistic Services International Inc., Jacksonville, Florida (N61340-12-D-7120); Northrop Grumman Technical Services, Herndon, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7121); QinetiQ North America, Inc., Huntsville, Alabama (N61340-12-D-7122); Raytheon Technical Services Company, Dulles, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7123); Rockwell Collins, Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa (N61340-12-D-7124); Science Applications International Corp., San Diego, California (N61340-12-D-7125); Scientific Research Corp., Atlanta, Georgia (N61340-12-D-7126); Sonalysts, Inc., Waterford, Connecticut (N61340-12-D-7127); Southeastern Computer Consultants, Inc., Fredrick, Maryland (N61340-12-D-7128); TIE Today, Inc., Orlando, Florida (N61340-12-D-7129); VSD, LLC, Virginia Beach, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7130) are each being awarded a contract under the Training Data Products Contract (TDPC) LOT I multiple award, indefinite-delivery/indefinite-quantity contract for Lot I, Lot II or both Lots.

2. Adsync Technologies, Inc., Pensacola, Florida (N61340-12-D-7201); Advanced Information Systems Group, Inc., Orlando, Florida (N61340-12-D-7202); Andy Harold & Associates, Jacksonville, Florida

Connecticut Larger Contracts 2012-2013

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR THE ACQUISITION AND LIFE-CYCLE SUPPORT OF TRAINING DATA PRODUCTS

(N61340-12-D-7203); Aptima, Inc., Woburn, Massachusetts (N61340-12-D-7204); Carley Corp., Orlando, Florida (N61340-12-D-7205); CHI Systems, Inc., Fort Washington, Pennsylvania (N61340-12-D-7206); Corsair Engineering, Inc., Orlando, Florida (N61340-12-D-7207); Crew Training International, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee (N61340-12-D-7208); The DISTI Corp., Orlando, Florida (N61340-12-D-7209); Engineering and Computer Simulations, Inc., Orlando, Florida (N61340-12-D-7210); Intelligent Decision Systems, Inc., Centreville, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7211); K2 Share, LLC, College Station, Texas (N61340-12-D-7212); MTS Technologies, Inc., Arlington, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7213); (N61340-12-D-7213); Novonics Corp., Washington, D.C. (N61340-12-D-7214); Sealund & Associates Corp., St. Petersburg, Florida (N61340-12-D-7215); Southeastern Computer Consultants, Inc., Frederick, Maryland (N61340-12-D-7216); System Service Enterprises, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri (N61340-12-D-7217); Technology Transfer Services, Inc., Tampa, Florida (N61340-12-D-7218); TIE Today, Inc., Orlando, Florida (N61340-12-D-7219); Varnermiller, LLC, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina (N61340-12-D-7220); VSD, LLC, Virginia Beach, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7221); Windwalker, Corp., Tysons Corner, Virginia (N61340-12-D-7222) are each being awarded a contract under the TDPC Lot II multiple award, indefinite-delivery/indefinite-quantity contract for Lot I, Lot II or both Lots.

3. These multiple award contracts provide the Naval Air Systems Command Team with a streamlined, quick reaction vehicle for the acquisition and life-cycle support of Training Data Products (TDP) through the application of the instructional systems development (ISD) process. The TDPC scope will support all phases of the ISD process including analysis, design, development, implementation, evaluation and sustainment and delivery of resultant TDP. The TDP will accommodate self-paced training, group paced training, dual purpose training, blended training, learner assessments and performance support systems. The scope of the TDPC multiple award contract is intended to support training system ISD requirements of Naval Air Systems Commands Aviation Training Systems Program Office, as well as the four Program Directorates for Aviation, Surface, Undersea and Cross-Warfare/International at the Naval Air Warfare Center Training System Division. The aggregate not-to-exceed amount for these multiple award contracts, inclusive of options, is $780,000,000 and the companies will have the opportunity to compete for delivery orders under their respective LOTs. Work will be performed at each awardee's facility site or at existing or future training sites. All orders are expected to be placed by August 2020 and all performance must be completed by August 2023. Contract funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. These contracts were competitively procured via a multiple award electronic

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR THE ACQUISITION AND LIFE-CYCLE SUPPORT OF TRAINING DATA PRODUCTS

request for proposals with 44 offers received. LOT I was procured as unrestricted with 30 contracts awarded. LOT II was procured as a 100 percent small business set-aside with 22 contracts awarded.

4. Naval Air Warfare Center Training System Division, Orlando, Florida is the contracting activity. Navy point of contact is [redacted] Respective industry points of contact for LOT I are [redacted]

5. Respective industry points of contact for LOT II are [redacted]

Sincerely,

M. E. DAVIS
Captain, U.S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
September 14, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR ADVANCE PLANNING AND PRELIMINARY EXECUTION EFFORTS FOR THE USS MIAMI (SSN 755) FIRE RESTORATION

1. General Dynamics, Electric Boat Corp., Groton, Connecticut is being awarded a $94,000,000 cost-plus-fixed-fee delivery order #0001 for level-of-effort man-hours and material for advance planning and preliminary execution efforts for the USS Miami (SSN 755) fire restoration. This contract includes a negotiated priced option which, if exercised, would bring the cumulative value of this delivery order to $100,000,000. Work will be performed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Newport News, Virginia; Groton, Connecticut and Quonset Point, Rhode Island and is expected to be completed by June 2013. Contract funds in the amount of $94,000,000 will expire at the end of the current fiscal year. The order was not competitively procured.

2. Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, D.C. is the contracting activity (N00024-10-G-4304). Navy point of contact is [redacted] Industry point of contact is [redacted]

Sincerely,

SANDRA E. LATTA
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs for Strategy and Assessment

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
September 27, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR LONG LEAD COMPONENTS, PARTS AND ASSOCIATED WITH THE INITIAL PRODUCTION OF 19 F-135 CONVENTIONAL TAKE OFF AND LANDING PROPULSION SYSTEMS

1. United Technologies Corp., Pratt & Whitney Military Engines, East Hartford, Connecticut is being awarded an advance acquisition contract with an estimated value of $89,226,102 for long lead components, parts and materials associated with the Lot VII Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) of 19 F-135 Conventional Take Off and Landing (CTOL) propulsion systems for the U.S. Air Force; six Short Take-off and Vertical Landing (STOVL) propulsion systems for the U.S. Marine Corps and four Carrier Variant (CV) propulsion systems for the U.S. Navy. In addition, this contract provides for the procurement of two CTOL propulsion systems for Turkey; three CTOL propulsion systems for Italy; one F-135 STOVL propulsion system for the United Kingdom and two CTOL propulsion systems for Norway. Work will be performed in East Hartford, Connecticut; Bristol, United Kingdom and Indianapolis, Indiana and is expected to be completed by September 2013. Contract funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. This contract was not competitively procured. This contract combines purchases for the U.S. Air Force ($37,996,998); the U.S. Navy/Marine Corps ($35,230,368) and the Governments of Turkey ($3,999,684); Italy ($5,999,526); United Kingdom ($1,999,842) and Norway ($3,999,684).

2. Naval Air Systems Command, Patuxent River, Maryland is the contracting activity (N00019-12-C-0060). Navy point of contact is [redacted] Industry point of contact is [redacted]

Sincerely,

M. E. DAVIS
Captain, U.S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs

5

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
October 1, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR CONTINUED LEAD YARD SERVICES FOR THE VIRGINIA-CLASS SUBMARINE PROGRAM

1. Electric Boat Corp., Groton, Connecticut is being awarded a $100,444,236 modification to a previously awarded contract (N00024-10-C-2118) to exercise an option for continued lead yard services for the Virginia-class submarine program. Work will be performed in Groton, Connecticut; Newport, Rhode Island and Newport News, Virginia and is expected to be completed by September 2013. Contract funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year.

2. Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, D.C. is the contracting activity. Navy point of contact is [redacted]
Industry point of contact is [redacted]

Sincerely,

M. E. DAVIS
Captain, U.S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Legislative
Affairs

[redacted]

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
October 4, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIAL ACTION CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

1. TerranearPMC, LLC, Exton, Pennsylvania (N40085-D-1754); Watermark, Lowell, Massachusetts (N40085-D-1755); H&S Environmental, Inc., Westborough, Massachusetts (N40085-D-1756); Coastal Environmental Group, Inc., Chesnut Ridge, New York(N40085-D-1757); SES-TECH Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia (N40085-D-1758) and Tidewater-Sovereign, Columbia, Maryland (N40085-D-1759) were each awarded an indefinite-delivery/ indefinite-quantity environmental multiple award contract on 29 September 2012 for environmental remedial action construction services within the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Mid-Atlantic area of responsibility. The maximum dollar value, including the base period and four options years, for all six contracts combined is $50,000,000. TerranearPMC, LLC was awarded task order 0001 at $377,399 for the non-critical removal action of munitions response program site 1 Carr Point Shooting Range soils at Naval Station Newport, Newport, Rhode Island. Work for this task order is expected to be complete by September 2013. All work on this contract will be performed in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Delaware. The term of the contract is not to exceed 60 months with an expected completion date of September 2017. Contract funds in the amount of $402,399 were obligated on this award and expired at the end of fiscal year 2012. This contract was competitively procured via the Navy Electronic Commerce Online website with 13 proposals received. These six contractors may compete for task orders under the terms and conditions of the awarded contract.

2. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia is the contracting activity. Navy point of contact is [redacted] at [redacted]

Sincerely,

M. E. DAVIS
Captain, U.S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
October 15, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR DESIGN AGENT, PLANNING YARD, ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR ACTIVE NUCLEAR SUBMARINES

1. General Dynamics Electric Boat Corporation, Groton, Connecticut is being awarded a $459,005,270 option under contract (N00024-11-C-2111) for design agent, planning yard, engineering and technical support for active nuclear submarines. Contract funds in the amount of 5,900,000 will be obligated at the time of award. Work will be performed in Groton, Connecticut; Kings Bay, Georgia; Bangor, Washington; Quonset and Newport, Rhode Island and is expected to be complete by September 2013. Contract funds in the amount of $118,000 will expire at the end of the current fiscal year.

2. Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, D.C. is the contracting activity. Navy point of contact is [redacted] at [redacted]. Industry point of contact is [redacted] at [redacted]

Sincerely,

M. E. DAVIS
Captain, U.S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
October 19, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR SERVICES AND MATERIAL FOR THE PRELIMINARY DESIGN, DETAILED DESIGN AND ENGINE PERFORMANCE TESTING IN SUPPORT OF THE F135 FUEL BURN REDUCTION PROGRAM

1. United Technologies Corp., Pratt & Whitney Military Engines, East Hartford, Connecticut is being awarded a $81,870,798 cost-plus-fixed-fee contract for services and material for the preliminary design, detailed design and engine performance testing in support of the F135 Fuel Burn Reduction Program. The objective of the program is to demonstrate a five percent mission weighted fuel burn reduction in a F135 experimental engine configuration. Work will be performed in East Hartford, Connecticut and is expected to be complete by July 2016. Contract funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. This contract was competitively procured via broad agency announcement with three offers received.

2. Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division, Lakehurst, New Jersey is the contracting activity (N68335-13-C-0005). Navy point of contact is [redacted] Industry point of contact is [redacted]

Sincerely,

SANDRA E. LATTA
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs for Strategy and Assessment

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
November 16, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND DESIGN EFFORTS RELATED TO VIRGINIA-CLASS SUBMARINES

1. Electric Boat Corporation, Groton, Connecticut is being awarded a $88,828,706 modification to a previously awarded contract (N00024-10-C-2118) for development studies and design efforts related to Virginia-class submarines. Work will be performed in Groton, Connecticut; Quonset Point, Rhode Island; Newport, Rhode Island and Newport News, Virginia and is expected to be complete by November 2013. Contract funds in the amount of $6,300,000 will be obligated at contract award and will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year.

2. Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, D.C. is the contracting activity. Navy point of contact is [redacted] Industry point of contact is [redacted] at [redacted]

Sincerely,

M. E. DAVIS
Captain, U.S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs

10

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
November 20, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR CONTINUED PROCUREMENT OF COMMON MISSILE COMPARTMENT PROTOTYPE MATERIAL, MANUFACTURING AND TESTING

1. Electric Boat Corporation, Groton, Connecticut is being awarded a $61,695,425 cost-plus-fixed-fee modification to the previously awarded contract (N00024-09-C-2100) for continued procurement of Common Missile Compartment prototype material, manufacturing and testing. This contract combines purchases for the U.S. Navy and the government of Great Britain under the Foreign Military Sales Program. Work will be performed in Groton, Connecticut and is scheduled to be complete by October 2015. Contract funds in the amount of $48,556,216 will expire at the end of the current fiscal year.

2. Supervisor of Shipbuilding Conversion and Repair, Groton, Connecticut is the contracting activity. Navy point of contact is [redacted] Industry point of contact is [redacted]

Sincerely,

M. E. DAVIS
Captain, U.S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-21: wmc
December 6, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN THE NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND MID-ATLANTIC PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT MAINE

1. CCI Solutions, Inc., Augusta, Maine; J.C.N. Construction Co., Inc., Manchester, New Hampshire; Monument Construction LLC, Nashua, New Hampshire; Richard Brady & Associates, Inc., Virginia Beach, Virginia and SMS Enterprises, Inc., Lawrence, Massachusetts are each being awarded an indefinite-delivery/indefinite-quantity multiple award design-build/design-bid-build construction contract (N40085-13-D-8005/8006/8007/8008/8009) for construction projects in the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Mid-Atlantic Public Works Department Maine. The maximum dollar value, including the base period and two option years, for all five contracts combined is $50,000,000. No task orders are being issued at this time. All work on these contracts will be performed primarily within the NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic Public Works Department Maine area of responsibility which includes Kittery, Maine; Cutler, Maine; Prospect Harbor, Maine; White River Junction, Vermont; Plainville, Connecticut; Bangor, Maine; Quincy, Massachusetts; and Bronx, New York. The term of the contracts is not to exceed 36 months, with an expected completion date of December 2015. Contract funds in the amount of $25,000 are obligated on this award and will expire at the end of the current fiscal year. These contracts were competitively procured via the Navy Electronic Commerce Online website with 11 proposals received. These five contractors may compete for task orders under the terms and conditions of the awarded contract.

2. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia is the contracting activity. Navy point of contact is [redacted] Respective industry points of [redacted]

Sincerely,

M. E. DAVIS
Captain, U.S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs

12

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
December 12, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY MH-60 ROMEO AIRCRAFT

1. Maritime Helicopter Support Co., Trevose, Pennsylvania is being awarded a not to exceed $65,484,809 undefinitized contract providing through life support for the Royal Australian Navy MH-60 Romeo aircraft. This effort includes support facilities, program management, administrative requirements, and inventory management. This contract involves foreign military sales for the Government of Australia under the Foreign Military Sales Program. Work will be performed in Yerriyong, New South Wales, Australia; Owego, New York and Stratford, Connecticut and is expected to be complete by December 2019. Contract funds in the amount of $4,604,924 are obligated on this award and will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. This contract was not competitively procured pursuant to Federal Acquisition Regulation 6.302-4.

2. Naval Air Systems Command, Patuxent River, Maryland is the contracting activity (N00019-13-C-4000). Navy point of contact is [redacted] Industry point of contact is [redacted]

Sincerely,

M. E. DAVIS
Captain, U.S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
December 17, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF TOMAHAWK BLOCK IV ALL-UP-ROUND MISSILES FOR THE U. S. NAVY

1. Raytheon Co., Tucson, Arizona is being awarded a $254,627,806 modification to a previously awarded firm-fixed-price contract (N00019-12-C-2000) to exercise an option for the procurement of 252 Tomahawk Block IV All-Up-Round (AUR) missiles for the U. S. Navy. The Tomahawk Block IV missile is capable of launch from surface ships equipped with the vertical launch system (VLS) and submarines equipped with the capsule launch system (CLS). This effort provides for the procurement of 132 VLS missiles and 120 CLS missiles. Work will be performed in Tucson, Arizona; Camden, Arkansas; Ogden, Utah; Anniston, Alabama; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ft. Wayne, Indiana; Glenrothes, Scotland; Dallas, Texas; Spanish Fork, Utah; Vergennes, Vermont; Walled Lake, Michigan; Berryville, Arkansas; El Segundo, California; Westminster, Colorado; Middletown, Connecticut; Huntsville, Alabama; Farmington, New Mexico and various CONUS and OCONUS locations and is expected to be complete by August 2015. Contract funds in the amount of $254,627,806 are being obligated on this award, none of which will expire at the end of the current fiscal year.

2. Naval Air Systems Command, Patuxent River, Maryland is the contracting activity. Navy point of contact is [redacted] at [redacted] Industry point of contact is [redacted] at [redacted]

Sincerely,

SANDRA E. LATTA
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs for Strategy and Assessment

14

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
December 20, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL CONSTRUCTION OPTION

1. Austal USA, Mobile, Alabama is being awarded a $166,881,824 modification to a previously awarded contract (N00024-08-C-2217) to exercise the construction option for Joint High Speed Vessel 10. Work will be performed in Mobile, Alabama; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Franklin, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Gulfport, Mississippi; Slidell, Louisiana; Iron Mountain, Michigan; Houston, Texas; Dallas, Texas; Chesapeake, Virginia; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Brookfield, Wisconsin; Western Australia and various sites inside and outside the United States and is expected to be complete by June 2017. Contract funds in the amount of $166,881,824 will be obligated at time of award. Contract funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year.

2. Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, D.C. is the contracting activity. Navy point of contact is [redacted] at [redacted] Industry point of contact is [redacted] at [redacted]

Sincerely,

SANDRA E. LATTA
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs for Strategy and Assessment

15

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
December 21, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED TO PERFORM TRIDENT II D5 DEPLOYED SYSTEMS SUPPORT, D5 LIFE EXTENSION DEVELOPMENT AND D5 LIFE EXTENSION PRODUCTION

1. Lockheed Martin Space Systems Company (LMSSC), Sunnyvale, California was awarded on 20 December 2012 a $592,204,426 modification (PZ0001) under a previously awarded fixed-price-incentive, cost-plus-incentive-fee, cost-plus-fixed-fee contract (N00030-12-C-0101) to perform Trident II D5 deployed systems support, D5 life extension development and D5 life extension production. The contract includes options for missile production and additional deployed systems support in the amount of $1,082,467,822. Contract funds in the amount of $550,000,000 will be obligated at the time of award.

2. Work will be performed in Chandler, Arizona; Sunnyvale, California; El Segundo, California; Torrance, California; Camarillo, California; Santa Fe Springs, California; San Jose, California; Modesto, California; Huntington Beach, California; Simi Valley, California; San Diego, California; Poway, California; Santa Ana, California; Santa Maria, California; North Hollywood, California; Santa Clara, California; Milpitas, California; Campbell, California; Upland, California; Pawcatuck, Connecticut; Simsbury, Connecticut; Cape Canaveral, Florida; Clearwater, Florida; Merritt Island, Florida; Titusville, Florida; Cocoa, Florida; St Mary's, Georgia; Atlanta, Georgia; Rockford, Illinois; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Elkton, Maryland; Jackson, Michigan; Joplin, Missouri; St. Charles, Missouri; Las Vegas, Nevada; East Aurora, New York; Miamisburg, Ohio; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Bristol, Pennsylvania; Valencia, Pennsylvania; West Warwick, Rhode Island; Kingsport, Tennessee; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Round Rock, Texas; Brigham City, Utah; Salt Lake City, Utah; Gainesville, Virginia; Fairfax, Virginia; Silverdale, Washington; Poulsbo, Washington; Wenatchee, Washington and Arlington, Washington and is expected to be complete by 30 December 2017. If all options are exercised, work will continue through 30 April 2018. Contract funds in the amount of $291,117,645 will expire at the end of the current fiscal year. The contract was not competitively procured in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation 6-302-1 and 10 U.S.C. 2304(c)(1).

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED TO PERFORM TRIDENT II D5 DEPLOYED SYSTEMS SUPPORT, D5 LIFE EXTENSION DEVELOPMENT AND D5 LIFE EXTENSION PRODUCTION

3. Strategic System Programs, Washington, D.C. is the contracting activity. Navy point of contact is [redacted]. Industry point of contact is [redacted]

Sincerely,

SANDRA E. LATTA
Deputy Chief of Legislative
Affairs for Strategy and
Assessment

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-21: wmc
December 21, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR DESIGN WORK AND PRODUCTS FOR THE NEW CLASS OF BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINES

1. Electric Boat Corp., Groton, Connecticut is being awarded a $1,848,606,051 cost-plus-fixed-fee with special incentives contract for design work and products for the new class of ballistic missile submarines. This contract includes options which, if exercised, would bring the cumulative value of this contract to $1,995,831,561. This contract includes foreign military sales to the United Kingdom. Work will be performed in Groton, Connecticut; Newport News, Virginia; Quonset, Rhode Island and Bath, Maine and is expected to be complete by September 2017. Contract funds in the amount of $183,105,349 will be obligated at the time of award. Contract funds in the amount of $7,966,000 will expire at the end of the current fiscal year. This contract was not competitively procured.

2. Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, D.C. is the contracting activity (N00024-13-C-2128). Navy point of contact is [redacted] at [redacted] Industry point of contact is [redacted] at [redacted]

Sincerely,

SANDRA E. LATTA
Deputy Chief of Legislative
Affairs for Strategy and
Assessment

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-21: wmc
December 27, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJ: CONTRACT AWARDED FOR FY13, FY14 AND FY15 EVOLVED SEASPARROW MISSILES PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS

1. Raytheon Company, Tucson, Arizona is being awarded a $226,806,451 firm-fixed-price, multi-year contract for FY13, FY14 and FY15 Evolved Seasparrow Missiles production requirements. This contract includes options which, if exercised, would bring the cumulative value to $259,881,975. This contract combines purchases for the U.S. Navy and the Governments of Australia, Denmark, Canada, Germany, Norway, Greece, The Netherlands, Spain and Turkey as part of the NATO Seasparrow Consortium; and the Governments of Japan and Thailand as Foreign Military Sales. Work will be performed in Tucson, Arizona; Norway; Germany; Australia; Canada; Andover, Massachusetts; The Netherlands; San Jose, California; Spain; Greece; Camden, Arkansas; McKinney, Texas; Turkey; Beverly, Massachusetts; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Reston, Virginia; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cheshire, Connecticut and Denmark and is expected to be complete by September 2016. Funding in the amount of $45,200,942 will be obligated at the time of award. Contract funds in the amount of $139,772 will expire at the end of the current fiscal year. This contract was not competitively procured.

2. Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, D.C. is the contracting activity (N00024-13-C-5409). Navy point of contact is [redacted] at [redacted] Industry point of contact is [redacted]

Sincerely,

M. E. DAVIS
Captain, U.S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
1300 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1300

IN REPLY REFER TO
LA-2B: mcp
May 8, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Subj: NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT NOTICE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS)/OVERSEAS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (OEIS) FOR ATLANTIC FLEET TRAINING AND TESTING (AFTT)

Encl: (1) Executive Summary for AFTT

1. Appreciating your interest in the current plans, policies and programs of the Department of the Navy, I would like to take this opportunity to inform you that pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (Title 40 C.F.R. §§1500 et seq.), Navy Procedures for Implementing NEPA (32 C.F.R. §775) and Executive Order 12114, *Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions*, the Department of Navy (Navy) will be issuing a Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS/OEIS) analyzing the potential environmental impacts that may result from Navy's ongoing and proposed naval activities within the Atlantic Fleet Training and Testing (AFTT) Study Area. The National Marine Fisheries Service is a Cooperating Agency for the DEIS/OEIS. The Notice of Availability for the DEIS/OEIS is expected to be published on May 11, 2012. The Executive Summary for this document is enclosed.

2. The Navy identified its need to support and conduct current, emerging and future training and testing activities in the AFTT Study Area. The AFTT Study Area is made up of sea and air space along the eastern coast of the United States and the Gulf of Mexico. The Study Area combines the geographic scope of the existing range complexes and includes additional areas where training and testing activities have historically occurred. In addition to the no action alternative, the DEIS/OEIS analyzed two additional alternatives that evaluated resources including sediments and water quality, air quality, marine habitats, marine mammals, sea turtles, seabirds, marine vegetation, marine

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Subj: NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT NOTICE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS)/OVERSEAS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (OEIS) FOR ATLANTIC FLEET TRAINING AND TESTING (AFTT)

invertebrates, fish, cultural resources, socioeconomic resources and public health and safety. More project details can be found at http://www.AFTTEIS.com.

3. The Department of the Navy point of contact for this matter is Commander [redacted] email at [redacted]

Sincerely,

MARK DAVIS
Captain, U.S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy) prepared this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS) to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Executive Order (EO) 12114. The Navy also prepared this EIS/OEIS to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with two categories of military readiness activities: training and testing. Collectively, the at-sea areas in this EIS/OEIS are referred to as the Atlantic Fleet Training and Testing (AFTT) Study Area (Study Area) (Figure ES-1).

Major conflicts, terrorism, lawlessness, and natural disasters all have the potential to threaten national security of the United States (U.S.). National security, prosperity, and vital interests are increasingly tied to other nations because of the close relationships between the United States and other national economies. The Navy carries out training and testing activities to be able to protect the United States against its enemies, as well as to protect and defend the rights of the United States and its allies to move freely on the oceans. Training and testing activities that prepare the Navy to fulfill its mission to protect and defend the United States and its allies potentially impact the environment. These activities may trigger legal requirements identified in many U.S. federal environmental laws, regulations, and executive orders.

After thoroughly reviewing its environmental compliance requirements, the Navy instituted a policy in the year 2000 designed to comprehensively address these requirements. That policy—the Navy's At-Sea Policy—resulted, in part, in a series of comprehensive analyses of training and testing activities on U.S. at-sea range complexes and operating areas (OPAREAs). These analyses served as the basis for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to issue Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) incidental take authorizations because of the potential effects of some training and testing activities on species protected by federal law. The first of these analyses and incidental take authorizations resulted in a series of documents, completed in 2008 and 2009, for which incidental take authorizations begin to expire in early 2014. This EIS/OEIS updates these analyses and supports incidental take authorizations. This EIS/OEIS also furthers compliance with the Navy's policy for comprehensive analysis by expanding the geographic scope to include additional areas where training and testing activities have historically occurred.

ES.2 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR PROPOSED MILITARY READINESS TRAINING AND TESTING ACTIVITIES

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to conduct training and testing activities to ensure that the Navy meets its mission, which is to maintain, train, and equip combat-ready naval forces capable of winning wars, deterring aggression, and maintaining freedom of the seas. This mission is achieved in part by conducting training and testing within the Study Area.

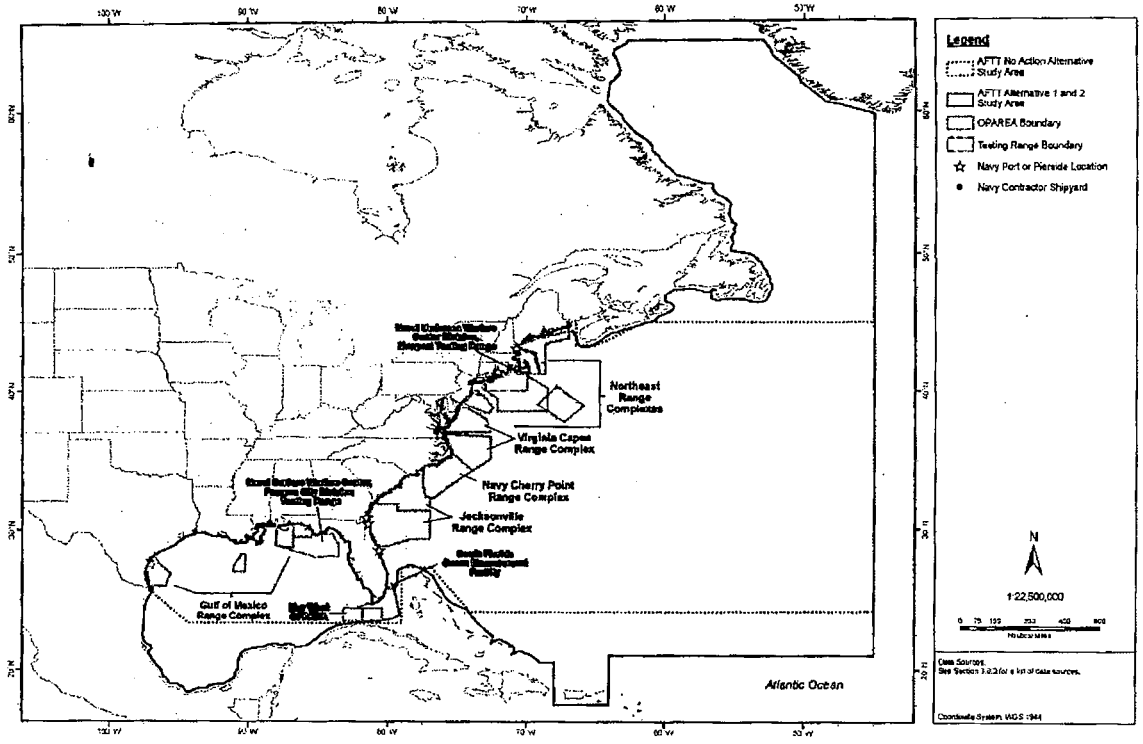

Figure ES-1: Atlantic Fleet Training and Testing Study Area
AFTT: Atlantic Fleet Training and Testing; OPAREA: operating area

ES.3 Scope and Content of the Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement

In this EIS/OEIS, the Navy assessed military readiness training and testing activities that could potentially impact human and natural resources, especially marine mammals, sea turtles, and other marine resources. The range of alternatives includes the No Action and other reasonable courses of action. In this EIS/OEIS, the Navy analyzed direct, indirect, cumulative, short-term, long-term, irreversible, and irretrievable impacts. The Navy is the lead agency for the Proposed Action and is responsible for the scope and content of this EIS/OEIS. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is a cooperating agency because of its expertise and regulatory authority over marine resources. Additionally, this document will serve as NMFS' NEPA documentation for the rule-making process under the MMPA.

In accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) § 1505.2, the Navy will issue a Record of Decision that provides the rationale for choosing one of the alternatives. The decision will be based on factors analyzed in this EIS/OEIS, including military training and testing objectives, best available science and modeling data, potential environmental impacts, and public interest.

ES.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

Federal agencies are required under NEPA to examine the environmental impacts of their proposed actions within the United States and its territories. An EIS is a detailed public document that provides an assessment of the potential effects that a major federal action might have on the human environment. The Navy undertakes environmental planning for major Navy actions occurring throughout the world in

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accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and executive orders. Based on Presidential Proclamation 5928, issued 27 December 1988, impacts on ocean areas that lie within 12 nautical miles (nm) of land (U.S. territory) are subject to analysis under NEPA.

ES.3.2 EXECUTIVE ORDER 12114

This OEIS has been prepared in accordance with EO 12114 (44 Federal Register 1957) and Navy implementing regulations in 32 C.F.R. Part 187, *Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Department of Defense Actions*. An OEIS is required because the proposed action and the alternatives have the potential to significantly harm the environment of the global commons. The global commons are defined as geographical areas outside the jurisdiction of any nation and include the oceans outside of the territorial limits (more than 12 nm from the coast) and Antarctica but do not include contiguous zones and fisheries zones of foreign nations (32 C.F.R. § 187.3). The EIS and OEIS have been combined into one document, as permitted under NEPA and EO 12114, to reduce duplication.

ES.3.3 MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT

The MMPA of 1972 (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] § 1361 et seq.) established, with limited exceptions, a moratorium on the "taking" of marine mammals in waters or on lands under U.S. jurisdiction. The act further regulates "takes" of marine mammals in the global commons (that is, the high seas) by vessels or persons under U.S. jurisdiction. The term "take," as defined in Section 3 (16 U.S.C. § 1362 [13]) of the MMPA, means "to harass, hunt, capture, or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill any marine mammal." "Harassment" was further defined in the 1994 amendments to the MMPA, which provided two levels of harassment: Level A (potential injury) and Level B (potential behavioral disturbance).

The MMPA directs the Secretary of Commerce to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s), and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses (where relevant). The authorization must set forth the permissible methods of taking, other means of attaining the least practicable adverse impact on the species or stock and its habitat, and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring, and reporting of such taking.

The National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136) amended the definition of harassment and removed the "small numbers" provision as applied to military readiness activities or scientific research activities conducted by or on behalf of the federal government consistent with Section 104(c)(3) (16 U.S.C. § 1374 [c][3]). The Fiscal Year 2004 National Defense Authorization Act adopted the definition of "military readiness activity" as set forth in the Fiscal Year 2003 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 107-314). The Proposed Action constitutes military readiness activities as that term is defined in Public Law 107-314 because activities constitute "training and operations of the armed forces that relate to combat" and constitute "adequate and realistic testing of military equipment, vehicles, weapons, and sensors for proper operation and suitability for combat use." For military readiness activities, the relevant definition of harassment is any act that

- injures or has the significant potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild ("Level A harassment") or
- disturbs or is likely to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of natural behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, surfacing,

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nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering to a point where such behavioral patterns are abandoned or significantly altered ("Level B harassment") [16 U.S.C. § 1362 (18)(B)(i) and (ii)].

ES.3.4 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.) established protection over and conservation of threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. An "endangered" species is a species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A "threatened" species is one that is likely to become endangered within the near future throughout all or in a significant portion of its range. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NMFS jointly administer the ESA and are also responsible for the listing of species (designating a species as either threatened or endangered). The ESA allows the designation of geographic areas as critical habitat for threatened or endangered species. Section 7(a)(2) requires each federal agency to ensure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat of such species. When a federal agency's action "may affect" a listed species, that agency is required to consult with NMFS or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, depending on the jurisdiction (50 C.F.R. 402.14[a]). Under the terms of Section 7(b)(4) and Section 7(o)(2) of the ESA, taking that is incidental to and not intended as part of the agency action is not considered to be prohibited taking under the act provided that such taking complies with the terms and conditions of an Incidental Take Statement. The ESA applies to marine mammals, sea turtles, sea birds, marine invertebrates, fish, and plants evaluated in this EIS/OEIS.

ES.3.5 OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS CONSIDERED

The Navy must comply with all applicable federal environmental laws, regulations, and executive orders, including, but not limited to, those listed below. Further information can be found in Chapter 3 (Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences) and Chapter 6 (Additional Regulatory Considerations).

- Clean Air Act
- Clean Water Act
- Coastal Zone Management Act
- Endangered Species Act
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
- Marine Mammal Protection Act
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- National Marine Sanctuaries Act
- Rivers and Harbors Act
- Antiquities Act
- EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*
- EO 12962, *Recreational Fisheries*
- EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*
- EO 13089, *Coral Reef Protection*
- EO 13158, *Marine Protected Areas*
- EO 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*
- EO 13547, *Stewardship of the Ocean, Our Coasts, and the Great Lakes*

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ES.4 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

The Navy's Proposed Action is to conduct training and testing activities—which may include the use of active sonar and explosives—primarily within existing range complexes and testing ranges along the east coast of the United States, the Gulf of Mexico, Navy pierside locations, port transit channels, and the lower Chesapeake Bay. To both achieve and maintain fleet readiness, the Navy proposes to

- Reassess the environmental analysis of Navy at-sea training and testing activities contained in six separate EISs/OEISs and various Environmental Assessments /Overseas Environmental Assessments and consolidate these analyses into a single environmental planning document. This reassessment will support reauthorization of incidental takes of marine mammals under the MMPA and incidental takes of threatened and endangered marine species through consultation under Section 7 of the ESA. The following six EIS/OEIS documents are being consolidated:
    - Atlantic Fleet Active Sonar Training
    - Virginia Capes (VACAPES) Range Complex
    - Navy Cherry Point Range Complex
    - Jacksonville (JAX) Range Complex
    - Naval Surface Warfare Center Panama City Division Mission Activities
    - Gulf of Mexico (GOMEX) Range Complex
- Adjust baseline training and testing activities from current levels to the level needed to support Navy training and testing requirements beginning January 2014. As part of the adjustment, the Navy proposes to account for other activities and sound sources not addressed in the previous analyses.
- Analyze the potential environmental impacts of training and testing activities in additional areas (areas not covered in previous documents) where training and testing historically occurs, including Navy ports, naval shipyards, Navy-contractor shipyards, and the transit channels serving these areas.
- Update the at-sea environmental impact analyses in the previous documents to account for force structure changes, including those resulting from the development, testing, and use of weapons, platforms, and systems that will be operational by 2019.
- Implement enhanced range capabilities.
- Update environmental analyses with the best available science and most current acoustic analysis methods to evaluate the potential effects of training and testing activities on the marine environment.

ES.4.1 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative is required by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality as a baseline against which the impacts of the Proposed Action are compared. The No Action Alternative continues baseline training and testing activities and force structure requirements as defined by existing Navy environmental planning documents.

The No Action Alternative represents the activities and events analyzed in previously completed documents. However, it would fail to meet the current purpose of and need for the Navy's Proposed Action because it would not allow the Navy to conduct the training and testing activities necessary to achieve and maintain fleet readiness. For example, the baseline activities do not account for changes in force structure requirements, the introduction of weapons and platforms, and the training and testing required for proficiency with these systems.

ES.4.2 ALTERNATIVE 1

This alternative consists of the No Action Alternative plus the expansion of Study Area boundaries and adjustments to the locations and tempos of training and testing activities.

- **Adjustment of the Study Area:** This EIS/OEIS analyzes areas where Navy training and testing would continue as in the past, but which were not considered in previous environmental analyses. This alternative would not expand the area where the Navy trains and tests but would simply expand the area that is to be analyzed.
- **Adjustments to Locations and Tempo of Training and Testing Activities:** This alternative also includes changes to training and testing requirements necessary to accommodate (a) the relocation of ships, aircraft, and personnel, (b) planned aircraft, vessels, and weapons systems, and (c) ongoing activities not addressed in previous documentation.
    - **Force Structure Changes:** Force structure changes involve the relocation of ships, aircraft, and personnel. As forces are moved within the existing Navy structure, training needs will necessarily change as the location of forces change.
    - **Planned Aircraft, Vessels, and Weapons Systems:** This EIS/OEIS will examine the training and testing requirements of planned vessels, aircraft, and weapons systems that the Navy would use in the Study Area.
    - **Ongoing Activities:** Current training and testing activities that were not addressed in previous documentation will be analyzed in this EIS/OEIS.

Alternative 1 reflects the adjustment to the baseline necessary to support all current and proposed Navy at-sea training and testing activities through 2019.

ES.4.3 ALTERNATIVE 2

Alternative 2 consists of Alternative 1 plus the establishment of new range capabilities and modifications of existing capabilities, adjustments to types and tempos of training and testing, and the establishment of additional locations to conduct activities within the Study Area. This alternative is contingent upon potential budget increases, strategic necessity, and future training and testing requirements.

Alternative 2 would include the following training activities:

- Conduct additional surface-to-air, surface-to-surface, and anti-submarine warfare activities during post-delivery test and trial and during training events, which will be required to support an increased or accelerated delivery of surface ships and submarines.
- Increase air combat maneuver events in the Key West Range Complex, in support of proposed increase use of Naval Air Station Key West.
- Introduce surface ships outfitted with kinetic energy weapon capability, and train with this new weapon system.
- Perform additional training with unmanned vehicles in support of mine warfare and of civilian port defense missions in commercial and civilian ports. Events would occur at various east coast and Gulf of Mexico locations.

Alternative 2 would include the following testing activities:

- New ship construction to include more sea trials for aircraft carriers, Joint High Speed Vessels, and amphibious assault ships; more Littoral Combat Ship Mission Package test events; and increased post-homeporting testing.
- Lifecycle activities, including more ship signature test events.
- Naval Sea Systems Command Range activities, including more test events on each of the Naval Sea Systems Command's ranges and contingency for increased mine countermeasure testing at South Florida Ocean Measurement Facility Testing Range.
- Anti-surface warfare/anti-submarine warfare, including more events conducted as well as conducting kinetic energy weapon testing on vessels at sea.
- Mine warfare testing, including more events conducted.
- Shipboard protection systems and swimmer defense testing, including more events conducted and increased flexibility in conducting all chemical simulant testing in either location identified.
- Unmanned vehicle testing, including more events conducted and increased flexibility in conducting all underwater deployed unmanned aerial vehicle testing in either location identified.
- Other testing would include the introduction of Broad Area Maritime Surveillance Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and their use during maritime patrol aircraft anti-submarine warfare testing events; more events conducted overall, with a 10 percent increase in the tempo of all proposed Naval Air Systems Command testing activities; and increased flexibility in conducting all at-sea explosive testing in either location identified.

ES.5 Summary of Environmental Effects

Environmental effects that might result from the implementation of the Navy's Proposed Action or alternatives have been analyzed in this EIS/OEIS. Resource areas analyzed include sediments and water quality, air quality, marine habitats, marine mammals, sea turtles and other marine reptiles, birds, marine vegetation, marine invertebrates, fish, cultural resources, socioeconomic resources, and public health and safety. The effects on these resources are summarized in Table ES-1. This table compares the environmental impacts of the No Action Alternative, Alternative 1, and Alternative 2.

ES.6 Cumulative Impacts

The analysis presented here and in Chapter 3 (Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences), indicate that the incremental contribution of the No Action Alternative, Alternative 1, or Alternative 2 to cumulative impacts on sediments and water quality, air quality, marine habitats, birds, marine vegetation, marine invertebrates, fish, socioeconomic resources, and public health and safety would be negligible. When considered with other actions, the No Action Alternative, Alternative 1, or Alternative 2 could contribute to and increase the cumulative impacts on submerged prehistoric and historic resources. The No Action Alternative, Alternative 1, or Alternative 2 would also make an incremental contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, representing approximately 0.01, 0.02, and 0.02 percent of U.S. 2009 greenhouse gas emissions, respectively.

Table ES-1: Summary of Environmental Impacts for the No Action Alternative, Alternative 1, and Alternative 2

Resource Category	Summary of Impacts
Sediments and Water Quality (3.1)	**No Action Alternative:** Stressors analyzed include explosives and explosive byproducts, metals, chemicals other than explosives, and other materials. The Proposed Action could result in local, short- and long-term changes in sediments and water quality. However, chemical, physical, or biological changes to sediments or water quality would be below applicable standards, regulations, and guidelines and would be within existing conditions or designated uses (see Section 3.1.1.2, Methods, for applicable standards, regulations, and guidelines). The short-term impacts would arise from explosions and the byproducts of explosions and combusted propellants. The long-term impacts would arise from unexploded ordnance, non-combusted propellant, metals, and other materials. **Alternative 1:** Impacts on sediments and water quality would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative. **Alternative 2:** Impacts on sediments and water quality would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative.
Air Quality (3.2)	**No Action Alternative:** Stressors analyzed include criteria air pollutants and hazardous air pollutants. The Proposed Action would result in minor local emissions of criteria air pollutants and hazardous air pollutants. These emissions would result in no change to attainment status of local air basins and would not cause an impact on public health. Even though these stressors co-occur in time and space, there would be sufficient dispersion so the impacts would be short term. Because changes in criteria pollutant emissions and hazardous air pollutant emissions are not expected to be detectable, air quality is expected to fully recover before experiencing a subsequent exposure. The General Conformity Rule was determined to be inapplicable for all states due to the low level of impacts. **Alternative 1:** Impacts on air quality would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative. **Alternative 2:** Impacts on air quality would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative.
Marine Habitats (3.3)	**No Action Alternative:** Stressors analyzed include acoustic and physical disturbance or strikes. The Proposed Action could impact marine habitats by localized disturbance of the seafloor, cratering of soft bottom sediments, and structural damage to hard bottom habitats. Impacts on soft bottom habitats would be short term, and impacts on hard bottom would be long term. **Alternative 1:** Impacts on marine habitats would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative. **Alternative 2:** Impacts on marine habitats would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative.
Marine Mammals (3.4)	**No Action Alternative:** Stressors analyzed include acoustic, energy, physical disturbance or strikes, entanglement, ingestion, and secondary stressors. Acoustic and explosive stressors would impact individual marine mammals, but marine mammal populations would not be adversely affected. Sonar and other active acoustic sources, explosives sources, and vessel strikes may affect and are likely to adversely affect some ESA-listed marine mammals. The remaining stressors are not expected to result in mortality or in Level A or B harassment of marine mammals and would have no effect or may affect but are not likely to adversely affect ESA-listed marine mammals. Some stressors would impact individuals of certain marine mammal species, but impacts are not expected to decrease the overall fitness of any marine mammal population. **Alternative 1:** Impacts on marine mammals would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative. **Alternative 2:** Impacts on marine mammals would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative.

Table ES-1: Summary of Environmental Impacts for the No Action Alternative, Alternative 1, and Alternative 2 (Continued)

Resource Category	Summary of Impacts
Sea Turtles and Other Marine Reptiles (3.5)	**No Action Alternative:** Stressors analyzed include acoustic, energy, physical disturbance or strikes, entanglement, ingestion, and secondary stressors. All five sea turtle species in the Study Area are ESA-listed species. Acoustic modeling predicts that sonar and other active acoustic sources and explosive sources may affect, and are likely to adversely affect, sea turtles. Acoustic and explosive stressors would impact individual sea turtles, but sea turtle populations would not be adversely affected. In addition, vessel strikes could result in sea turtle injury and mortality. All other stressors would have no effect or may affect but are not likely to adversely affect sea turtles. Impacts from vessel and aircraft noise may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect, the American crocodile. The remaining stressors would have no effect on the American crocodile. **Alternative 1**: Impacts on sea turtles and other marine reptiles would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative. **Alternative 2**: Impacts on sea turtles and other marine reptiles would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative.
Birds (3.6)	**No Action Alternative:** Stressors analyzed include acoustic, energy, physical disturbance and strike, and ingestion. Potential responses would include a startle response, which includes short-term behavioral (i.e., movement) and physiological components (i.e., increased heart rate). Recovery from the impacts of most stressor exposures would occur quickly, and impacts would be localized. Some stressors, including underwater explosions, physical strikes, and ingestion of plastic military expended materials, may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect, birds. However, the number of individual birds affected would be low, and no population-level impacts are expected. **Alternative 1**: Impacts on birds would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative. **Alternative 2**: Impacts on birds would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative.
Marine Vegetation (3.7)	**No Action Alternative**: Stressors analyzed include acoustic and physical disturbance or strikes. Potential impacts include localized disturbance and mortality. Potential impacts from acoustic stressors and physical disturbance and strike stressors are not expected to result in detectable changes to marine vegetation growth, survival, or propagation and are not expected to result in population-level impacts. **Alternative 1**: Impacts on marine vegetation would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative. **Alternative 2**: Impacts on marine vegetation would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative.
Marine Invertebrates (3.8)	**No Action Alternative:** Stressors analyzed include acoustic, energy, physical disturbance and strike, entanglement, and ingestion. Potential impacts include short-term behavioral and physiological responses. Some stressors could also result in injury or mortality to a relatively small number of individuals but not to ESA-listed corals. No population-level impacts are anticipated. **Alternative 1**: Impacts on marine invertebrates would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative. **Alternative 2**: Impacts on marine invertebrates would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative.

Table ES-1: Summary of Environmental Impacts for the No Action Alternative, Alternative 1, and Alternative 2 (Continued)

Resource Category	Summary of Impacts
Fish (3.9)	**No Action Alternative:** Stressors analyzed include acoustic, energy, physical disturbance and strike, entanglement, and ingestion. Potential impacts include short-term behavioral and physiological responses. Some stressors could also result in injury or mortality to a relatively small number of individuals but not to ESA-listed fish. No population-level impacts are anticipated. The No Action Alternative would have no effect on ESA-listed fishes or would be not likely to adversely affect ESA-listed fish. **Alternative 1**: Impacts on fish would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative. **Alternative 2**: Impacts on fish would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative.
Cultural Resources (3.10)	**No Action Alternative:** Stressors analyzed include acoustic and physical disturbance. The Navy routinely avoids locations of known obstructions to prevent damage to sensitive Navy equipment and vessels and to ensure the accuracy of training and testing exercises. Known obstructions include some historic shipwrecks; however, not all submerged historic resources in the Study Area have been identified. Submerged prehistoric sites on the continental shelves in the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem (i.e., GOMEX Range Complex) could be adversely affected. Because cultural resources are considered nonrenewable resources, these impacts would be considered long-term and permanent. **Alternative 1**: Impacts on cultural resources would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative. **Alternative 2**: Impacts on cultural resources would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative.
Socioeconomic Resources (3.11)	**No Action Alternative:** Stressors analyzed include accessibility, airborne acoustics, physical disturbance and strikes, and secondary stressors. Impacts from the Proposed Action would be short term and temporary. Therefore, impacts on socioeconomic resources would be negligible. **Alternative 1**: Impacts on socioeconomic resources would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative. **Alternative 2**: Impacts on socioeconomic resources would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative.
Public Health and Safety (3.12)	**No Action Alternative**: Stressors analyzed include underwater energy, in-air energy, and physical interactions. Because of the Navy's standard operating procedures, impacts on public health and safety would be unlikely. **Alternative 1**: Public health and safety impacts would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative. **Alternative 2**: Public health and safety impacts would be the same as those described under the No Action Alternative.

Marine mammals and sea turtles are the primary resources of concern for cumulative impacts analysis for the following reasons:

- Past human actions have impacted these resources to the extent that several marine mammal species and all sea turtles species occurring in the Study Area are ESA-listed. Several marine mammal species are also classified as strategic stocks under the MMPA.
- These resources would be impacted by multiple ongoing and future actions.
- Explosive detonations and vessel strikes under the No Action Alternative, Alternative 1, and Alternative 2 have the potential to disturb, injure, or kill marine mammals and sea turtles.

The aggregate impacts of past, present, and other reasonably foreseeable future actions are expected to result in impacts on some marine mammal and all sea turtle species in the Study Area. The No Action Alternative, Alternative 1, or Alternative 2 would contribute to cumulative impacts, but the relative contribution would be low compared to other actions. Compared to potential mortality, strandings, or injury resulting from Navy training and testing activities, marine mammal and sea turtle mortality and injury from bycatch, commercial vessel ship strikes, entanglement, ocean pollution, and other human causes are estimated to be orders of magnitude greater (hundreds of thousands of animals versus tens of animals).

ES.7 Standard Operating Procedures, Mitigation, and Monitoring

Within the Study Area, the Navy uses standard operating procedures, mitigation, and monitoring efforts to reduce impacts from the Proposed Action. Navy standard operating procedures have the indirect benefit of reducing potential impacts to marine resources. Mitigation measures are designed to help reduce or avoid potential impacts to marine resources. Marine species monitoring efforts are designed to track compliance with take authorizations, evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and improve understanding of the impacts of training and testing activities on marine resources.

ES.7.1 Standard Operating Procedures

The Navy currently employs standard practices to provide for the safety of personnel and equipment, including ships and aircraft, as well as the success of the training and testing activities. In many cases there are incidental environmental, socioeconomic, and cultural benefits resulting from standard operating procedures. Standard operating procedures serve the primary purpose of providing for safety and mission success, and are implemented regardless of their secondary benefits. This is what distinguishes standard operating procedures, which are a component of the Proposed Action, from mitigation measures, which are designed entirely for the purpose of reducing environmental impacts resulting from the Proposed Action. Because standard operating procedures are crucial to safety and mission success, the Navy will not modify them as a way to further reduce effects to environmental resources. Because of their importance for maintaining safety and mission success, standard operating procedures have been considered as part of the Proposed Action under each alternative, and therefore are included in the Chapter 3 environmental analyses for each resource.

ES.7.2 Mitigation

The Navy recognizes that the Proposed Action has the potential to impact the environment. Unlike standard operating procedures, which are established for reasons other than environmental benefit, mitigation measures are modifications to the Proposed Action that are implemented for the sole purpose of reducing a specific potential environmental impact on a particular resource. These measures are being coordinated with NMFS through the consultation and permitting process.

In order to make the findings necessary to issue an MMPA Letter of Authorization, it may be necessary for NMFS to require additional mitigation measures or monitoring beyond those contained in this Draft EIS/OEIS. These could include measures considered, but eliminated in this EIS/OEIS, or as yet undeveloped measures. The public will have an opportunity to provide information to NMFS through the MMPA process, both during the comment period following NMFS' notice of receipt of the application for a letter of authorization, and during the comment period following publication of the proposed rule. NMFS may propose additional mitigation measures or monitoring in the proposed rule.

Additionally, the Navy is engaging in consultation processes under the ESA with regard to listed species that may be affected by the Proposed Action described in this EIS/OEIS. For the purposes of the ESA section 7 consultation, the mitigation measures proposed here may be considered by NMFS as beneficial actions taken by the Federal agency or applicant (50 CFR 402.14[g][8]). If necessary to satisfy requirements of the ESA, NMFS may develop an additional set of measures contained in reasonable and prudent alternatives, reasonable and prudent measures, or conservation recommendations in any biological opinion issued for this Proposed Action.

The Navy also will consider public comments on proposed mitigation measures described in this Draft EIS/OEIS.

The Navy's mitigation measures are organized into two categories: (1) procedural measures, and (2) mitigation areas. The Navy undertook two assessment steps for each recommended mitigation measure. Step 1 is an effectiveness assessment to ensure that mitigations are effective at reducing potential impacts to the resource. Step 2 is an operational assessment of the impacts to safety, practicability, and readiness from the proposed mitigation measure. In determining effectiveness at avoiding or reducing the impact, information was collected from published and readily available sources, as well as Navy after-action and monitoring reports. Table ES-2 summarizes the Navy's recommended mitigation measures with currently implemented mitigation measures for each activity category also summarized in the table.

ES.7.3 Mitigation Measures Considered but Eliminated

A number of possible alternative or additional mitigation measures have been suggested during the public comment periods of previous Navy environmental documents. In addition, through the evaluation process, some measures were deemed to either be ineffective, have an unacceptable impact on the proposed training and testing activities, or both, and will not be carried forward for further consideration.

ES.7.4 Monitoring

The Navy is committed to demonstrating environmental stewardship while executing its National Defense Mission and complying with the suite of federal environmental laws and regulations. As a complement to the Navy's commitment to avoiding and reducing impacts of the Proposed Action through mitigation, the Navy will undertake monitoring efforts to track compliance with take authorizations, help investigate the effectiveness of implemented mitigation measures, and better understand the impacts of the Proposed Action on marine resources. Taken together, mitigation and monitoring comprise the Navy's integrated approach for reducing environmental impacts from the Proposed Action. The Navy's overall monitoring approach will seek to leverage and build on existing research efforts whenever possible.

Table ES-2: Summary of Recommended Mitigation Measures

Activity Category or Mitigation Area	Recommended Lookout Procedural Measure	Recommended Mitigation Zone and Protection Focus	Current Measure and Protection Focus
Specialized Training			
Marine Species Awareness Training	Applicable personnel will complete the United States Navy Marine Species Awareness Training prior to standing watch or serving as a Lookout	The mitigation zones observed by Lookouts are specified for each Mitigation Zone Procedural Measure below	Applicable personnel will complete the United States Navy Marine Species Awareness Training prior to standing watch or serving as a Lookout
Mitigation Zone Procedural Measures			
Non-Impulsive Sound			
Low-Frequency and Hull-Mounted Mid-Frequency Active Sonar during Anti-Submarine Warfare and Mine Warfare	2 (general), 1 (minimally manned, moored, or anchored)	1,000 yd. (914 m) and 500 yd. (457 m) power downs and 200 yd. (183 m) shutdown for marine mammals	1,000 yd. (914 m) and 500 yd. (457 m) power downs and 200 yd. (183 m) shutdown for marine mammals
High-Frequency and Non-Hull Mounted Mid-Frequency Active Sonar	1	200 yd. (183 m) for marine mammals, floating vegetation, and kelp patties	Non-hull mounted MFAS: 200 yd. (183 m) for marine mammals, floating vegetation, and kelp patties HF: None
Impulsive and Explosive Sound			
Improved Extended Echo Ranging Sonobuoys	1	600 yd. (549 m) for marine mammals and sea turtles 400 yd. (366 m) for floating vegetation and kelp patties	1,000 yd. (914 m) for marine mammals and sea turtles 400 yd. (366 m) for floating vegetation, and kelp patties
Explosive Sonobuoys Using 0.6–2.5 lb. NEW	1	350 yd. (320 m) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and kelp patties	None
Anti-Swimmer Grenades	1	200 yd. (183 m) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and kelp patties	200 yd. (183 m) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and kelp patties

HF: high frequency; yd: yard; m: meter; lb.: pound; MFAS: mid-frequency active sonar; NEW: net explosive weight

Table ES-2: Summary of Recommended Mitigation Measures (Continued)

Activity Category or Mitigation Area	Recommended Lookout Procedural Measure	Recommended Mitigation Zone and Protection Focus	Current Measure and Protection Focus
Mine Countermeasures and Mine Neutralization Using Positive Control	General: 1 or 2 (NEW dependent) Diver placed: 2	General and diver placed: NEW dependent for marine mammals and sea turtles 350 yd. (320 m) for known mapped shallow coral reefs, live hardbottom, artificial reefs, and shipwrecks 3,000 ft. (914 m) around Fisherman Island for birds 3.2 nm (6 km) from estuarine inlet and 16 nm (3 km) from shoreline within Navy Cherry Point Range Complex for birds	General: NEW dependent for marine mammals and sea turtles Diver placed: 700 yd. (640 m) for up to 20 lb. charge for marine mammals and turtles 1,000 ft. (305 m) from known mapped live hardbottom, artificial reefs, and shipwrecks 3,000 ft. (914 m) around Fisherman Island for birds 3.2 nm (6 km) from estuarine inlet and 1.6 nm (3 km) from shoreline for birds
Mine Neutralization Activities Using Diver Placed Time-Delay Firing Devices	4	Up to 10. min. time-delay using up to 20 lb. NEW: 1,000 yd. (915 m) for marine mammals and sea turtles	10 min. time-day on 20 lb. NEW: 1,450 yd. (1,326 m) for marine mammals and sea turtles
Ordnance Testing – Line Charge Testing	1	900 yd. (823 m) for marine mammals and sea turtles	880 yd. (805 m) for marine mammals and sea turtles 0.5 mi. (0.8 km) for Gulf sturgeon
Gunnery Exercises – Small- or Medium-Caliber Using a Surface Target	1	200 yd. (183 m) for marine mammals, sea turtles, and floating vegetation	200 yd. (183 m) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and known mapped shallow coral reefs
Gunnery Exercises – Large-Caliber Using a Surface Target	1	600 yd. (549 m) for marine mammals, sea turtles, and floating vegetation	600 yd. (549 m) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and known mapped shallow coral reefs
Gunnery Exercises – Large-Caliber (Weapons Firing Noise)	1	70 yd. (64 m) along firing line for marine mammals and sea turtles	70 yd. (64 m) around entire ship for marine mammals and sea turtles
Missile Exercises Up to 250 lb. NEW Using a Surface Target	1	900 yd. (823 m) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and kelp patties	1,800 yd. (1.7 km) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and kelp patties

ft.: feet; km: kilometer; lb.: pound; m: meter; mi: mile; NEW: net explosive weight; nm: nautical mile; yd: yard

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Table ES-2: Summary of Recommended Mitigation Measures (Continued)

Activity Category or Mitigation Area	Recommended Lookout Procedural Measure	Recommended Mitigation Zone and Protection Focus	Current Measure and Protection Focus
Missile Exercises up to 500 lb. NEW Using a Surface Target	1	2,000 yd. (1.8 km) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and kelp patties	None
Bombing Exercises	1	2,500 yd. (2.3 km) for marine mammals, sea turtles, and floating vegetation	5,100 yd. (4.7 km) for marine mammals, sea turtles, and floating vegetation
Explosive Torpedo Testing	1	2,100 yd. (1.9 km) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and jellyfish aggregations	5,063 yd. (4.6 km) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and jellyfish aggregations
Sinking Exercises	2	2.5 nm for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and jellyfish aggregations	4.5 nm for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and jellyfish aggregations
Ship Shock Trials	10,000 lb. charge: 2 40,000 lb. charge: 2 during pre- and post- exercise observations; 4 during the event	10,000 lb. and 40,000 lb. charge: 3.5 nm for all locations for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, jellyfish aggregations, and flocks of seabirds	3 nm /3.5 nm for VACAPES/JAX using 10,000 lb. charge for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, jellyfish aggregations, and flocks of seabirds 40,000 lb. charge: None
At-Sea Explosive Testing	1	1,600 yd. (1.4 km) for marine mammals, sea turtles, and floating vegetation	None
Elevated Causeway System – Pile Driving	1	60 yd. (55 m) for marine mammals and sea turtles	None
Physical Strike and Disturbance			
Vessels	1	500 yd. (457 m) for whales 200 yd. (183 m) for all other marine mammals (except bow riding dolphins)	500 yd. (457 m) for whales 200 yd. (183 m) for all other marine mammals (except bow riding dolphins)
Towed In-Water Devices	1	250 yd. (229 m) for marine mammals	250 yd. (229 m) for marine mammals
Non-Explosive Practice Munitions – Small-, Medium-, and Large-Caliber Using a Surface Target	1	200 yd. (183 m) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and kelp patties	200 yd. (183 m) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and kelp patties

JAX: Jacksonville; km: kilometer; lb.: pound; m: meter; nm: nautical mile; NEW: net explosive weight; VACAPES: Virginia Capes; yd.: yard

Table ES-2: Summary of Recommended Mitigation Measures (Continued)

Activity Category or Mitigation Area	Recommended Lookout Procedural Measure	Recommended Mitigation Zone and Protection Focus	Current Measure and Protection Focus
Non-Explosive Practice Munitions – Bombing Exercises	1	1,000 yd. (914 m) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and kelp patties	1,000 yd. (914 m) for marine mammals, sea turtles, floating vegetation, and kelp patties
Mitigation Area Measures			
North Atlantic Right Whale Calving Habitat off the Southeast United States	Activity-specific Lookout measures are described in the Mitigation Zone Procedural Measures above	Avoidance or minimization of conduct of specific activities seasonally Use Early Warning System sightings data	Avoidance or minimization of conduct of specific activities seasonally Use Early Warning System sightings data
North Atlantic Right Whale Foraging Habitat off the Northeast United States	Non-explosive torpedo testing activities will have 3 Lookouts All other activity-specific Lookout measures are described in the Mitigation Zone Procedural Measures above	Avoidance or minimization of conduct of specific activities seasonally Use Sighting Advisory System sightings data Specific measures for non-explosive torpedo testing activities are detailed in Section 5.3.3.1.1.2	Avoidance or minimization of conduct of specific activities seasonally Use Sighting Advisory System sightings data Conduct non-explosive torpedo testing activities in five designated areas seasonally Submit written requests prior to conducting hull-mounted surface and submarine active sonar training or helicopter dipping in the mitigation area
North Atlantic Right Whale Mid-Atlantic Migration Corridor	1 Lookout on ships less than 65 ft. (20 m) in length 2 Lookouts on ships greater than 65 ft. (20 m) in length	Practice increased vigilance, exercise extreme caution, and proceed at the slowest speed that is consistent with safety, mission, and training and testing objectives	Practice increased vigilance, exercise extreme caution, and proceed at the slowest speed that is consistent with safety, mission, and training and testing objectives
Planning Awareness Areas	Activity-specific Lookout measures are described in the Mitigation Zone Procedural Measures above	Limit planning major active sonar exercises	Limit planning major active sonar exercises
West Indian Manatee Protection Zones	Activity-specific Lookout measures are described in the Mitigation Zone Procedural Measures above	Comply with all federal, state, and local Manatee Protection Zones	Comply with all federal, state, and local Manatee Protection Zones

ft.: feet; m: meter; yd.: yard

Table ES-2: Summary of Recommended Mitigation Measures (Continued)

Activity Category or Mitigation Area	Recommended Lookout Procedural Measure	Recommended Mitigation Zone and Protection Focus	Current Measure and Protection Focus
Sea Turtle Nesting Beaches at Naval Surface Warfare Center, Panama City Division Testing Range	Activity-specific Lookout measures are described in the Mitigation Zone Procedural Measures above	Nesting season is defined as from March through September Avoidance of surf zone line charges during the night during the sea turtle nesting season	Nesting season is defined as from May through September Avoidance of electromagnetic mine countermeasure and neutralization activities within 32 yd. (30 m) of shore during sea turtle nesting season Avoidance of surf zone line charges during both day and night during the sea turtle nesting season
Seafloor Habitats and Shipwrecks	No Lookouts in addition to standard personnel standing watch Protective Measures Assessment Protocol will contain maps of known shallow coral reefs, artificial reefs, shipwrecks, and live hardbottom	Avoidance of precision anchoring within the anchor watch circle diameter, or explosive mine countermeasure and neutralization activities within 350 yd. (320 m) of known mapped shallow coral reefs, live hardbottom, artificial reefs, and shipwrecks Avoidance of explosive or non-explosive gunnery and missile exercises using a surface target, explosive and non-explosive bombing exercises, and at-sea explosives testing within 350 yd. (320 m) of known mapped shallow coral reefs	Avoidance of precision anchoring within the anchor watch circle diameter of known mapped shallow coral reefs, live hardbottom, artificial reefs, and shipwrecks Activity-specific mitigation zones based on marine mammal ranges to effect

m: meter; yd.: yard

Consistent with the cooperating agency agreement with NMFS, mitigation and monitoring measures presented in this EIS/OEIS focus on the requirements for protection and management of marine resources. Since monitoring will be required for compliance with the final rule issued for the Proposed Action under the MMPA, details of the monitoring program will be developed in coordination with NMFS through the regulatory process.

The Integrated Comprehensive Monitoring Program is intended to coordinate monitoring efforts across all regions where the Navy trains and to allocate the most appropriate level and type of effort for each range complex. The current Navy monitoring program is composed of a collection of "range-specific" monitoring plans, each developed individually as part of MMPA and ESA compliance processes as environmental documentation was completed. These individual plans establish specific monitoring requirements for each range complex and are collectively intended to address the Integrated Comprehensive Monitoring Program top-level goals. A Scientific Advisory Group of leading marine mammal scientists developed recommendations that would serve as the basis for a Strategic Plan for Navy monitoring. The Strategic Plan is intended to be a primary component of the Integrated Comprehensive Monitoring Program and provide a "vision" for Navy monitoring across geographic regions - serving as guidance for determining how to most efficiently and effectively invest the marine species monitoring resources to address Integrated Comprehensive Monitoring Program top-level goals and satisfy MMPA regulatory requirements. The objective of the Strategic Plan is to continue the evolution of Navy marine species monitoring towards a single integrated program, incorporating Scientific Advisory Group recommendations, and establishing a more transparent framework for soliciting, evaluation, and implementing monitoring work across the Fleet range complexes.

ES.7.5 REPORTING

The Navy is committed to documenting and reporting relevant aspects of training and testing activities in order to document species sightings, reduce environmental impact, and improve future environmental assessments. Initiative include exercise and monitoring reporting, stranding response plan, bird strikes, and manatee reporting

ES.8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

ES.8.1 CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, REGIONAL, AND LOCAL PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

Based on an evaluation of consistency with statutory obligations, the Navy's proposed training and testing activities would not conflict with the objectives or requirements of federal, state, regional or local plans, policies, or legal requirements. The Navy is consulting and will continue to consult with regulatory agencies as appropriate during the NEPA process and before implementing the Proposed Action to ensure that all legal requirements are met.

In accordance with the Coastal Zone Management Act, the Navy reviewed the enforceable policies of each state's federally approved Coastal Zone Management Plan relevant to the Study Area. There are 18 states (Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia) and two U.S. territories (Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands) whose coastal zones could be affected by the Proposed Action.

Many areas of the marine environment have some level of federal, state, or local management or protection. Marine protected areas vary widely in purpose, managing agencies, management

approaches, level of protection, and restrictions on human uses. The levels of protection provided by these marine protected areas range from fully protected reserves (i.e., no take of any species is permitted) to sites allowing multiple uses, including fishing, recreation, and industrial uses (National Marine Protected Areas Center 2008). EO 13158, *Marine Protected Areas*, requires each federal agency whose actions affect the natural or cultural resources protected by a marine protected area to identify such actions, and in taking such actions, avoid harm to those natural and cultural resources to the maximum extent practicable. All resources of the marine protected areas located within the Study Area have been incorporated into the analyses in Chapter 3 (Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences). In accordance with EO 13158, the Navy has considered the potential impacts of its proposed activities on the national system of marine protected areas that contain marine waters within the Study Area. Management policies specific to military activities have been reviewed as well as any area-specific prohibitions.

ES.8.2 Relationship Between Short-Term Use of Man's Environment and Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity

In accordance with NEPA, this EIS/OEIS analyzes the relationship between a project's short-term impacts on the environment and the effects that these impacts may have on the maintenance and enhancement of the long-term productivity of the affected environment. The Proposed Action could result in both short- and long-term environmental impacts. However, these are not expected to result in any impacts that would reduce environmental productivity, permanently narrow the range of beneficial uses of the environment, or pose long-term risks to health, safety, or general welfare of the public.

ES.8.3 Irreversible or Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

For the Proposed Action, most resource commitments would be neither irreversible nor irretrievable. Most impacts would be short term and temporary, or long lasting but within historical or desired conditions. Because there would be no building or facility construction, the consumption of material typically associated with such construction (e.g., concrete, metal, sand, fuel) would not occur. Energy typically associated with construction activities would not be expended and irretrievably lost.

Implementation of the Proposed Action would require fuels used by aircraft and vessels. Since fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft and ship activities would increase relative to the baseline, total fuel use would increase. Therefore, total fuel consumption would increase under the Proposed Action, and this nonrenewable resource would be considered irretrievably lost.

ES.8.4 Energy Requirements and Conservation Potential of Alternatives and Mitigation Measures

Resources that will be permanently and continually consumed by project implementation include water, electricity, natural gas, and fossil fuels; however, the amount and rate of consumption of these resources would not result in significant environmental impacts or the unnecessary, inefficient, or wasteful use of resources. Prevention of the introduction of potential contaminants is an important component of mitigation of the alternatives' adverse impacts. To the extent practicable, considerations to prevent the introduction of potential contaminants are included.

Sustainable range management practices are in place that protect and conserve natural and cultural resources and preserve access to training areas for current and future training requirements while addressing potential encroachments that threaten to impact range and training area capabilities.

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